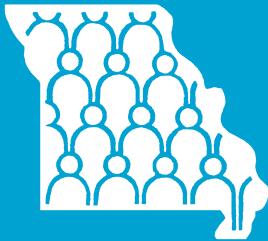


Missouri Census Update



Published by Secretary of State Matt Blunt

Missouri Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Fall 2002

What level of detail is available from Census 2000?

More than 800 tables released in Summary File 3

Yes, Summary File 3 (SF3)—the name for the Census Bureau's standard file for long-form (sample) data from Census 2000—contains an amazing amount of information down to the census tract level and, in some cases, down to the block-group level. This file identifies the levels and types of household and family income, the number of individuals and families in poverty, levels of educational attainment, and much more. In fact, SF3 includes a total of 813 different tables—484 dealing with population indicators and 329 dealing with housing indicators. In addition, cross tabulations by race, age, and/or gender are available for many of these tables.

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? Approximately how many people over age 16 ride bicycles to work in Missouri?

Answer: 4,000

? How many children in Jefferson County are under age 6, live with both parents, but only their mother is part of the labor force?

Answer: 301

? What percent of homes in Christian County have been built since the beginning of 1990?

Answer: Nearly one-half (47 percent) compared to a state average of 17 percent

? What ZIP code tabulation area has the highest median housing value in the state?

Answer: 63124 in the Clayton/Ladue area of St. Louis County

? How did median earnings for men compare to median earnings for women in 1999, the income year reported in Census 2000?

Answer: Median income for men in Missouri in 1999 was \$27,181; median income for women in Missouri in 1999 was \$17,301.

Summary File 3 (SF 3) contains the

sample data, which is the information compiled from the long-form questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units.

Population items include urban and rural, households and families, marital status, grandparents as caregivers, language and ability to speak English, ancestry, place of birth, citizenship status and the year of entry, migration, place of work, travel mode and length of time it takes to commute to work, school enrollment, educational attainment, veteran status, disability by type, employment status, industry and occupation, class of worker, income, earnings, poverty status, and ratio of poverty to income.

Housing items include basic housing totals, urban and rural locations, number of rooms and number of bedrooms in housing units, year moved into unit, household size, occupants per room, number of units in a structure, year structure built, heating fuel used, whether there is telephone service, plumbing and kitchen facilities, vehicles available, value of home, monthly rent, and shelter costs.

In Summary File 3, population tables

continued on page 2 ▶

Level of detail

continued from page 1

are identified with a "P" and housing tables are identified with an "H" prefix. The "P"(population) and "H" (housing) tables are shown for the block group and higher levels of geography, while the "PCT" (population census tract) and "HCT" (housing census tract) tables are shown for the census tract and higher levels of geography.

The Missouri Census Data Center has posted demographic profiles from Summary File 3 for Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois geographies at: http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/websas/dp32kt_menus and in-depth profiles by category for counties and towns with 10,000-plus population in Missouri, Kansas, and Illinois at: <http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/pub/webrepts/sdcprofiles3>.

To view a list of all tables available in

SF3 and find the corresponding P, H, PCT, or HCT number, see the four files posted at: <http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/cgi-bin/uexplore/?pub/data/sf32000/Varlabs>. Once you are in one of the four files, it helps to use the find icon (binoculars) to quickly find whether a particular word appears in the listing. To access data for any table in Summary File 3, go to the Census Bureau's American FactFinder site at: <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactServlet>. Once there, scroll down to the "datasets" section of the page and select "Summary File 3." On the next page that appears, Summary File 3 will already be selected. On the right side of the page, select "list all tables."

Technical documentation for Summary File 3 is posted on the Web at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf> or <http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/data/sf3200>.

Study details contribution of main street retailers to local economies



The study "Economic Impact Analysis: A Case Study, Local Merchants vs. Chain Retailers," prepared for Liveable City by the Austin-based economic analysis firm Civic Economics, documents how local merchants contribute significantly more to the local economy than do retail chains. The economic analysis reported local retailers return more than three times as much economic value back to the community than do chain retailers. The full report is available on the Web at:

<http://news.bookweb.org/read/1112>.

Recent study focuses on Missouri growth patterns and distribution of growth

The Brookings Institution Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy recently released a study which analyzes growth patterns and the distribution of growth in Missouri. The study—*Growth in the Heartland: Challenges and Opportunities for Missouri*—was sponsored by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation and particularly focuses on growth patterns in Missouri's metropolitan and surrounding areas during the 1990s.

A press release, an executive summary, and the 84-page full report can be accessed online at: <http://www.brookings.edu/es/urban/missouri/abstract.htm>.

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For more information about the newsletter or the Missouri Census Data Center, contact the MCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://mcdc.missouri.edu>

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State ranking by percent in poverty

Census 2000 data shows 22 states have a higher percent of residents who live in poverty than Missouri, where the percent in poverty stood at 11.7 percent in 2000. A total of 27 states had a lower percent of residents living in poverty.

Group plans centennial celebration of St. Louis World's Fair

Census 2000 data used in planning process

The International Folklore Federation of Greater St. Louis is tapping into the detailed ancestry data reported in Census 2000* as it spearheads a project to commemorate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—commonly known as the St. Louis World's Fair.

When the World's Fair opened in 1904, St. Louis was the fourth largest city in the United States and boasted a population of 575,000. In keeping with the original spirit of the World's Fair, the federation plans to highlight countries from around the world and their cultural heritage in a series of weekend events between April and November of 2004. Currently, 92 organizations, representing 52 countries, plan to participate in the celebrations.

Now in the planning stages and seeking additional sponsors, the federation is moving ahead with preparations to launch and carry out the project. Part of this preparatory work includes identifying the number of people in the St. Louis metropolitan statistical area (MSA) who identify with a partic-

ular ethnic group or country of origin. The St. Louis metropolitan statistical area is comprised of the City of St. Louis, six counties in Missouri (Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis and Warren), and five counties in Illinois (Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair).

"Census information gives us insight into the potential level of local participation for each ethnic group," said Steve Edison of the International Folklore Federation of Greater St. Louis. "We know, for example, that more than 100,000 people in the St. Louis area claim to be at least part Italian in their ethnic origin, and more than 360,000 people claim some Irish ancestry." True to the German tradition in St. Louis, this ancestral group claims the highest number in the metro area with more than three-quarters of a million people.



At the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904, the host city—St. Louis—was the fourth-largest city in the nation. Only New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia had more residents.

In addition to events that will be held at various locations during weekends highlighting specific countries, there are plans for a major gathering of Native Americans in Forest Park. Native American nations from across the country are being invited to participate and celebrate their heritage as a part of the overall commemoration.

For additional information about the commemorative events and/or sponsorship, contact Steve Edison of the International Folklore Federation of Greater St. Louis at 314-426-7519.

\$\$\$ Earnings study

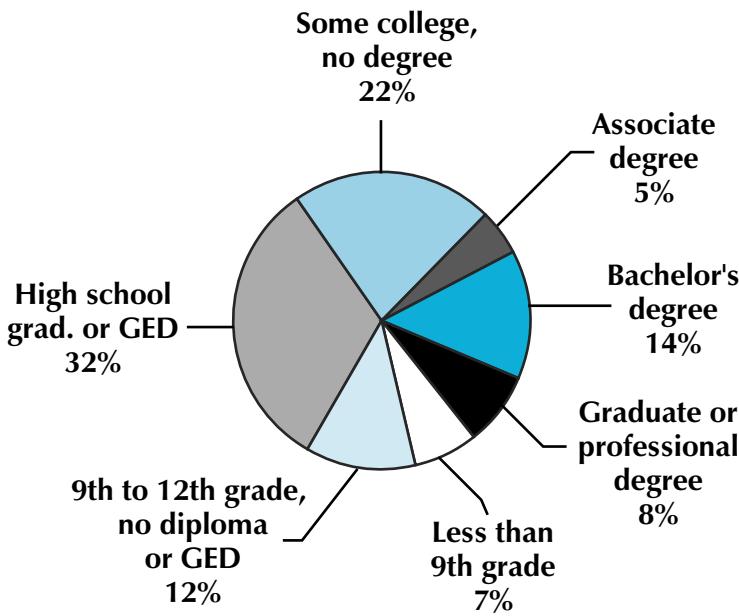
According to a recent study from the Census Bureau—*The Big Payoff: Educational Attainment and Synthetic Estimates of Life-Work Earnings*—estimated average earnings over a lifetime for typical adult workers. The study showed people reach the educational attainment level of a high school graduate can expect, on average, to earn \$1.2 million over a lifetime. Comparatively, those with a bachelor's degree can expect \$2.1 million, and those with a master's degree, 2.5 million. For people with a doctoral degree the lifetime earning moves up to \$3.4 million, and for people with professional degrees, \$4.4 million. The full report is available on the Census Bureau's website at: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/p23-210.pdf>.

*Table PCT 18 in Summary File 3 from Census 2000 provides ancestry tallies based on responses from people who selected one or more ancestry categories on the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire. Data from this table can be viewed in the Missouri Census Data Center's detailed profiles from Summary File 3 posted on the Web at: http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/pub/web_repts/sdcprofiles3.

Educational attainment statistics for Missouri from Census 2000

One of the questions asked on the Census 2000 long-form questionnaire was: "What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?" The Census Bureau compiled answers to this question and results were made available with the release of Summary File 3. Census statistics—all based on self-identified answers—show that a higher percent of people age 25 and older had earned at least a high school diploma or GED in 2000 (81.3 percent) than had attained that level of education in 1990 (73.9 percent).

Missouri: educational attainment age 25+ in 2000



Census 2000: Educational attainment for the population age 25 and older in Missouri

County	Total pop. age 25+ (Summary File 3 sample data from Census 2000)	Without a high school diploma or GED	Percent without a high school diploma or GED	High school grad. or GED	Percent high school grad. or GED	Some college, no degree	Percent some college, no degree	Bachelor's degree	Percent bachelor's degree	Master's degree or higher	Percent master's degree or higher
Missouri	3,634,906	679,095	18.7%	1,189,670	32.7%	981,665	27.0%	507,892	14.0%	276,584	7.6%
Adair	13,316	2,045	15.4%	4,464	33.5%	3,016	22.6%	2,201	16.5%	1,590	11.9%
Andrew	10,847	1,658	15.3%	4,499	41.5%	2,652	24.4%	1,420	13.1%	618	5.7%
Atchison	4,500	898	20.0%	1,765	39.2%	1,088	24.2%	519	11.5%	230	5.1%
Audrain	17,476	4,354	24.9%	7,500	42.9%	3,401	19.5%	1,490	8.5%	731	4.2%
Barry	22,381	5,442	24.3%	9,185	41.0%	5,351	23.9%	1,619	7.2%	784	3.5%
Barton	8,070	1,831	22.7%	3,474	43.0%	1,911	23.7%	544	6.7%	310	3.8%
Bates	10,977	2,532	23.1%	4,981	45.4%	2,353	21.4%	730	6.7%	381	3.5%
Benton	12,669	3,569	28.2%	4,900	38.7%	3,085	24.4%	740	5.8%	375	3.0%
Bollinger	7,956	2,333	29.3%	3,697	46.5%	1,377	17.3%	374	4.7%	175	2.2%
Boone	77,919	8,423	10.8%	18,180	23.3%	18,799	24.1%	18,038	23.1%	14,479	18.6%
Buchanan	55,583	10,302	18.5%	21,115	38.0%	14,789	26.6%	6,355	11.4%	3,022	5.4%
Butler	27,596	8,129	29.5%	9,470	34.3%	6,790	24.6%	1,747	6.3%	1,460	5.3%
Caldwell	5,890	1,087	18.5%	2,722	46.2%	1,389	23.6%	510	8.7%	182	3.1%

Census 2000: Educational attainment for the population age 25 and older in Missouri – continued

County	Total pop. age 25+ (Summary File 3 sample data from Census 2000)	Without a high school diploma or GED	Percent without a high school diploma or GED	High school grad. or GED	Percent high school grad. or GED	Some college, no degree	Percent some college, no degree	Bachelor's degree	Percent bachelor's degree	Master's degree or higher	Percent master's degree or higher
Callaway	25,848	5,453	21.1%	9,592	37.1%	6,545	25.3%	2,854	11.0%	1,404	5.4%
Camden	27,303	4,673	17.1%	10,190	37.3%	7,598	27.8%	3,292	12.1%	1,550	5.7%
Cape Girardeau	43,440	8,212	18.9%	14,447	33.3%	10,266	23.6%	7,138	16.4%	3,377	7.8%
Carroll	6,945	1,451	20.9%	3,223	46.4%	1,296	18.7%	664	9.6%	311	4.5%
Carter	3,959	1,323	33.4%	1,396	35.3%	812	20.5%	302	7.6%	126	3.2%
Cass	52,767	7,006	13.3%	19,902	37.7%	16,525	31.3%	6,374	12.1%	2,960	5.6%
Cedar	9,473	2,460	26.0%	4,154	43.9%	1,910	20.2%	637	6.7%	312	3.3%
Chariton	5,900	1,202	20.4%	2,843	48.2%	1,181	20.0%	449	7.6%	225	3.8%
Christian	34,790	4,913	14.1%	11,876	34.1%	10,724	30.8%	5,322	15.3%	1,955	5.6%
Clark	4,976	1,017	20.4%	2,250	45.2%	1,176	23.6%	426	8.6%	107	2.2%
Clay	120,500	13,587	11.3%	38,610	32.0%	38,256	31.7%	21,041	17.5%	9,006	7.5%
Clinton	12,496	1,739	13.9%	5,313	42.5%	3,626	29.0%	1,287	10.3%	531	4.2%
Cole	47,339	6,944	14.7%	15,144	32.0%	12,271	25.9%	8,639	18.2%	4,341	9.2%
Cooper	10,545	2,073	19.7%	4,622	43.8%	2,407	22.8%	957	9.1%	486	4.6%
Crawford	15,057	4,606	30.6%	5,897	39.2%	3,285	21.8%	815	5.4%	454	3.0%
Dade	5,451	1,171	21.5%	2,473	45.4%	1,269	23.3%	362	6.6%	176	3.2%
Dallas	10,251	2,788	27.2%	4,258	41.5%	2,229	21.7%	662	6.5%	314	3.1%
Daviess	5,213	1,087	20.9%	2,210	42.4%	1,293	24.8%	462	8.9%	161	3.1%
DeKalb	8,252	1,896	23.0%	3,399	41.2%	2,078	25.2%	605	7.3%	274	3.3%
Dent	10,098	3,401	33.7%	3,621	35.9%	2,053	20.3%	710	7.0%	313	3.1%
Douglas	8,774	2,661	30.3%	3,402	38.8%	1,839	21.0%	576	6.6%	296	3.4%
Dunklin	21,890	7,955	36.3%	8,184	37.4%	3,762	17.2%	1,360	6.2%	629	2.9%
Franklin	60,467	13,514	22.3%	21,505	35.6%	17,727	29.3%	5,080	8.4%	2,641	4.4%
Gasconade	10,530	2,743	26.0%	4,228	40.2%	2,463	23.4%	734	7.0%	362	3.4%
Gentry	4,599	839	18.2%	2,097	45.6%	994	21.6%	452	9.8%	217	4.7%
Greene	153,930	23,503	15.3%	47,500	30.9%	45,695	29.7%	24,516	15.9%	12,716	8.3%
Grundy	7,149	1,504	21.0%	2,817	39.4%	1,937	27.1%	567	7.9%	324	4.5%
Harrison	6,101	1,214	19.9%	2,920	47.9%	1,401	23.0%	373	6.1%	193	3.2%
Henry	15,050	3,422	22.7%	6,602	43.9%	3,269	21.7%	1,134	7.5%	623	4.1%
Hickory	6,712	1,788	26.6%	2,831	42.2%	1,579	23.5%	299	4.5%	215	3.2%
Holt	3,736	677	18.1%	1,849	49.5%	774	20.7%	316	8.5%	120	3.2%
Howard	6,420	1,202	18.7%	2,760	43.0%	1,310	20.4%	746	11.6%	402	6.3%
Howell	24,600	6,538	26.6%	9,580	38.9%	5,804	23.6%	1,663	6.8%	1,015	4.1%
Iron	7,204	2,510	34.8%	2,527	35.1%	1,563	21.7%	370	5.1%	234	3.2%
Jackson	427,077	70,886	16.6%	128,169	30.0%	127,890	29.9%	66,346	15.5%	33,786	7.9%
Jasper	66,206	13,561	20.5%	23,454	35.4%	18,279	27.6%	7,448	11.2%	3,464	5.2%
Jefferson	125,956	25,996	20.6%	45,773	36.3%	38,897	30.9%	10,650	8.5%	4,640	3.7%
Johnson	26,558	3,727	14.0%	8,632	32.5%	8,032	30.2%	3,462	13.0%	2,705	10.2%
Knox	2,990	598	20.0%	1,393	46.6%	616	20.6%	263	8.8%	120	4.0%
Laclede	21,120	5,723	27.1%	8,680	41.1%	4,327	20.5%	1,678	7.9%	712	3.4%
Lafayette	21,863	4,387	20.1%	9,240	42.3%	5,210	23.8%	1,966	9.0%	1,060	4.8%
Lawrence	22,882	5,174	22.6%	9,504	41.5%	5,427	23.7%	1,830	8.0%	947	4.1%

Census 2000: Educational attainment for the population age 25 and older in Missouri – continued

County	Total pop. age 25+ (Summary File 3 sample data from Census 2000)	Without a high school diploma or GED	Percent without a high school diploma or GED	High school grad. or GED	Percent high school grad. or GED	Some college, no degree	Percent some college, no degree	Bachelor's degree	Percent bachelor's degree	Master's degree or higher	Percent master's degree or higher
Lewis	6,533	1,342	20.5%	2,907	44.5%	1,435	22.0%	590	9.0%	259	4.0%
Lincoln	24,092	5,697	23.6%	10,320	42.8%	5,750	23.9%	1,566	6.5%	759	3.2%
Linn	9,279	1,852	20.0%	4,549	49.0%	1,876	20.2%	738	8.0%	264	2.8%
Livingston	9,954	1,933	19.4%	4,545	45.7%	2,171	21.8%	925	9.3%	380	3.8%
McDonald	13,418	4,106	30.6%	5,167	38.5%	3,203	23.9%	675	5.0%	267	2.0%
Macon	10,718	2,379	22.2%	4,805	44.8%	2,137	19.9%	1,007	9.4%	390	3.6%
Madison	7,964	2,502	31.4%	3,103	39.0%	1,739	21.8%	389	4.9%	231	2.9%
Maries	5,969	1,521	25.5%	2,518	42.2%	1,274	21.3%	482	8.1%	174	2.9%
Marion	18,322	3,782	20.6%	7,471	40.8%	4,213	23.0%	2,095	11.4%	761	4.2%
Mercer	2,647	463	17.5%	1,230	46.5%	632	23.9%	237	9.0%	85	3.2%
Miller	15,369	4,016	26.1%	6,179	40.2%	3,426	22.3%	1,240	8.1%	508	3.3%
Mississippi	8,702	3,381	38.9%	3,286	37.8%	1,197	13.8%	623	7.2%	215	2.5%
Moniteau	9,751	2,189	22.4%	4,280	43.9%	2,012	20.6%	892	9.1%	378	3.9%
Monroe	6,212	1,324	21.3%	2,892	46.6%	1,406	22.6%	426	6.9%	164	2.6%
Montgomery	8,182	2,361	28.9%	3,396	41.5%	1,616	19.8%	515	6.3%	294	3.6%
Morgan	13,466	3,432	25.5%	5,472	40.6%	3,117	23.1%	1,003	7.4%	442	3.3%
New Madrid	12,868	4,684	36.4%	5,096	39.6%	1,853	14.4%	799	6.2%	436	3.4%
Newton	34,211	6,927	20.2%	11,738	34.3%	10,022	29.3%	3,577	10.5%	1,947	5.7%
Nodaway	12,169	1,569	12.9%	5,012	41.2%	2,722	22.4%	1,554	12.8%	1,312	10.8%
Oregon	7,134	1,998	28.0%	3,163	44.3%	1,321	18.5%	463	6.5%	189	2.6%
Osage	8,375	2,081	24.8%	3,690	44.1%	1,736	20.7%	587	7.0%	281	3.4%
Ozark	6,795	1,833	27.0%	2,926	43.1%	1,470	21.6%	337	5.0%	229	3.4%
Pemiscot	12,228	5,110	41.8%	4,129	33.8%	1,967	16.1%	741	6.1%	281	2.3%
Perry	11,865	3,418	28.8%	5,271	44.4%	2,001	16.9%	779	6.6%	396	3.3%
Pettis	25,355	5,504	21.7%	8,569	33.8%	7,488	29.5%	2,396	9.4%	1,398	5.5%
Phelps	24,665	5,171	21.0%	8,123	32.9%	6,179	25.1%	2,934	11.9%	2,258	9.2%
Pike	12,242	2,943	24.0%	5,402	44.1%	2,646	21.6%	805	6.6%	446	3.6%
Platte	48,721	4,015	8.2%	12,928	26.5%	15,548	31.9%	10,914	22.4%	5,316	10.9%
Polk	16,645	3,749	22.5%	6,600	39.7%	3,861	23.2%	1,645	9.9%	790	4.7%
Pulaski	23,062	3,435	14.9%	7,753	33.6%	7,543	32.7%	2,961	12.8%	1,370	5.9%
Putnam	3,649	729	20.0%	1,635	44.8%	878	24.1%	286	7.8%	121	3.3%
Ralls	6,506	1,389	21.3%	3,022	46.4%	1,293	19.9%	554	8.5%	248	3.8%
Randolph	16,452	3,773	22.9%	6,299	38.3%	4,452	27.1%	1,304	7.9%	624	3.8%
Ray	15,165	3,132	20.7%	6,962	45.9%	3,427	22.6%	1,142	7.5%	502	3.3%
Reynolds	4,639	1,615	34.8%	1,842	39.7%	834	18.0%	228	4.9%	120	2.6%
Ripley	9,092	3,443	37.9%	3,010	33.1%	1,931	21.2%	415	4.6%	293	3.2%
St. Charles	178,498	19,391	10.9%	52,862	29.6%	59,239	33.2%	33,022	18.5%	13,984	7.8%
St. Clair	6,876	1,853	26.9%	3,141	45.7%	1,263	18.4%	366	5.3%	253	3.7%
Ste. Genevieve	11,743	3,075	26.2%	5,033	42.9%	2,678	22.8%	652	5.6%	305	2.6%
St. Francois	37,236	10,289	27.6%	12,911	34.7%	10,226	27.5%	2,390	6.4%	1,420	3.8%
St. Louis	677,027	81,535	12.0%	162,405	24.0%	193,358	28.6%	149,139	22.0%	90,590	13.4%
Saline	15,185	3,941	26.0%	5,815	38.3%	3,032	20.0%	1,442	9.5%	955	6.3%

Census 2000: Educational attainment for the population age 25 and older in Missouri – *continued*

County	Total pop. age 25+ (Summary File 3 sample data from Census 2000)	Without a high school diploma or GED	Percent without a high school diploma or GED	High school grad. or GED	Percent high school grad. or GED	Some college, no degree	Percent some college, no degree	Bachelor's degree	Percent bachelor's degree	Master's degree or higher	Percent master's degree or higher
Schuylerville	2,870	535	18.6%	1,336	46.6%	666	23.2%	239	8.3%	94	3.3%
Scotland	3,172	736	23.2%	1,414	44.6%	666	21.0%	239	7.5%	117	3.7%
Scott	25,749	6,987	27.1%	10,984	42.7%	5,036	19.6%	1,868	7.3%	874	3.4%
Shannon	5,552	1,800	32.4%	2,395	43.1%	935	16.8%	295	5.3%	127	2.3%
Shelby	4,589	873	19.0%	2,176	47.4%	966	21.1%	412	9.0%	162	3.5%
Stoddard	20,121	6,665	33.1%	7,818	38.9%	3,608	17.9%	1,320	6.6%	710	3.5%
Stone	20,799	4,086	19.6%	8,076	38.8%	5,675	27.3%	2,011	9.7%	951	4.6%
Sullivan	4,870	1,343	27.6%	2,182	44.8%	938	19.3%	269	5.5%	138	2.8%
Taney	26,814	4,986	18.6%	10,135	37.8%	7,695	28.7%	2,726	10.2%	1,272	4.7%
Texas	15,641	4,474	28.6%	6,203	39.7%	3,274	20.9%	1,108	7.1%	582	3.7%
Vernon	13,169	3,082	23.4%	5,257	39.9%	2,958	22.5%	1,269	9.6%	603	4.6%
Warren	16,137	3,306	20.5%	6,500	40.3%	4,538	28.1%	1,232	7.6%	561	3.5%
Washington	14,796	5,548	37.5%	5,233	35.4%	2,904	19.6%	759	5.1%	352	2.4%
Wayne	9,301	3,748	40.3%	3,191	34.3%	1,725	18.5%	458	4.9%	179	1.9%
Webster	19,515	4,916	25.2%	7,762	39.8%	4,683	24.0%	1,441	7.4%	713	3.7%
Worth	1,644	326	19.8%	750	45.6%	382	23.2%	142	8.6%	44	2.7%
Wright	11,638	3,360	28.9%	4,736	40.7%	2,396	20.6%	724	6.2%	422	3.6%
City of St. Louis	221,951	63,715	28.7%	61,046	27.5%	54,852	24.7%	25,431	11.5%	16,907	7.6%

Why are there three different Census 2000 numbers for the population of some towns in Missouri?

It takes more than just a quick look at decennial census data to understand fully what the information means. For example, you could go to the Census Bureau or the Missouri Census Data Center and find three different total population counts for Cameron, Missouri, all from Census 2000. It seems maddening. How can this be?

The number you see for total population depends on the file you are using, and whether you are looking at the original tabulation or corrected tabulation issued by the Census Bureau. The Census 2000 population figure originally released for Cameron was 8,312. It is the number that was released in the Redistricting File (Public Law 94-171) and the number you will find when you look at Summary File 1—the 100 percent data based on the short-form questions the entire population answered. Another number for total population for Cameron appears in the Summary File 3 dataset. Summary File 3 information comes from answers people provided on the long-form questionnaire. Only a sample of the population answered these questions, so answers were weighted up to reflect a number for the whole population of an area. The total estimated population in Summary File 3 for Cameron was 8,460. Finally, an error in the census count in Cameron—a prison was missed—meant a post-census population correction was issued under the Census Bureau’s Count Question Resolution program. The corrected population figure for Cameron is 9,788. While the City of Cameron can use this corrected figure for official purposes, the Census Bureau does not go back and re-release data products to reflect post-census corrections.



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Redesigned Missouri Spatial Data Information Service (MSDIS) site



Making
Missouri
Available
Digitally

The MSDIS website—Missouri's spatial data retrieval and archival system for geographic information systems (GIS)—is being completely redesigned with a new look, new navigation system, and the use of cascading-style sheets to control page elements and comply with the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standards and

Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

"We are in the process of developing a Cold Fusion* database search tool to solve the longstanding need for a more user-friendly location of GIS datasets available on the FTP site," notes Nathan Mattox, the Missouri Census Data Center liaison at MSDIS. "We hope to incorporate many suggestions originating from user feedback to make the site easier to navigate and search," said Mattox. The MSDIS website is located at:

<http://msdis.missouri.edu>. Questions about the MSDIS website can be directed to Nathan Mattox at 573-884-9693 or mattoxn@missouri.edu.

*Cold Fusion is an application server created by the Allaire Corporation (now Macromedia). Its purpose is to integrate databases with Web pages. For example, with Cold Fusion, a Web user could enter a town, and the server would query a database for information about the nearest hospital or hotels. The results would then be presented in HTML format.

2001 population estimates by age and race for Missouri counties

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) has produced a set of population estimates for Missouri and its counties by age and sex. Race estimates were also calculated for six selected counties with significant minority populations. The estimates were produced to help fill the void left when the Census Bureau did not release 2001 population estimates with age detail this year. Since DHSS needed population denominators to produce rates for a variety of different health indicators, the department worked closely with the state demographer to produce estimates with age, gender, and race components. The estimates are based on Census 2000 numbers and 2001 total population estimates for states and counties produced by the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates and released by the Census Bureau. A detailed methodology for the estimates is posted along with the data on the Missouri Census Data Center website at: <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/trends/estimates.html>.